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H A N D - B O O K

—OF—

United States History, Literature, Arithmetic,
Grammar, Etc., Etc.

—FOR—

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

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—BY—

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PREFACE.

THIS brief work is designed to aid persons in review work and school work. The tables and topics have been compiled with great care, and can be used profitably in class by placing the headings and names thereof on the blackboard, and let the students fill out the rest of the table for the following lesson. In this way the student will soon acquire a taste for investigation, which is one of the essential things to be cultivated in the school-room. The pamphlet can also be used for a handy reference manual in U. S. History, etc.

I desire to express many thanks to my uncle, E. E. White, A. M., LL. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for his welcome advice and many thoughts incorporated in this work. Thanks are also due Prof. E. E. Smith, of Purdue University, President State Teachers' Association, for assistance in tabularizing; to Supt. W. P. Denny, of Noble county, and especially to Miss Hattie Lemmon, assistant in the Albion High School, for valuable assistance in this work.

E. C. WHITE.

Albion, Ind., May 21, 1885.



UNITED STATES HISTORY.



MOUND BUILDERS.

I. LOCATION.

1. General.

a. Mississippi River valley, Pennsylvania, Mexico, Europe.

2. Special.

a. Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Georgia, Illinois, etc.

II. ANCIENT REMAINS.

1. Composition.

a. Clay, *b.* Stone, *c.* Mica, *d.* Copper.

2. Classes.

a. Enclosures: (1.) Round, (2.) Square.

b. Mounds: (1.) Conical, (2.) Pyramidal, (3.) Shape of men,
(4.) Shape of animals.

c. Implements.

(1.) Kinds:

<i>(a.)</i> Domestic	{ Pipes. Vases.
	{ Pottery, &c., of stone, clay.

(b.) War, &c.

{ Arrows. Spears.	
	{ Battle axes, &c., of stone.

(c.) Ornaments, made of shells, copper, &c.

III. GENERAL INFERENCES.

1. Government.—Ruled by a king.

2. Occupation.—Farmers, miners and manufacturers.

3. Religion.—Sun worshipers.

4. Antiquity.—Unknown, but at least years before the Indians.

5. Origin.—Unknown.

6. Population.—Large.

7. Knowledge of Science and The Arts.—Great.

8. Disappearance.—Supposed that the Aztecs and Pernvians are remnants of them.

NOTE.—Several skeletons discovered have been claimed to be the bones of Mound Builders. One was found in California, by a miner, 130 feet under a lava bed. Another in Mentone Cave, Europe, in 1872, imbedded in stalagmite, and nearly fossilized.

DISCOVERIES.



The Norwegian or Norsemen.

DATE.	NAME.	OBJECT.	EVENT.	RESULT.
986	Herjulfson	Driven by storm to N. A. coast	Discovered a new land covered with waving forests.	Led to other voyages
1001	Leif Erickson	To find North America	Explored coast of Labrador and Canada	This was the actual discovery of America —Temporary settlements
1002 to 1007	{ Thorwald Erickson Thorstein Erickson (Thorfinn Karlsefine	To settle and explore	Thorwald died at Fall River, Mass.	A number of settlements lasting from 200 to 300 years. Then a plague swept them out of existence

The Spanish.

1492-98	Columbus	To find a new route to East Indies	Explored San Salvador and other islands, also S. America	Other voyage
1499 1501	{ Amerigo Vespucci	To explore	Discovered South America	Drafted a map of America, and the country was named after him
1512	Ponce de Leon	To find a fountain of youth	Discovered Florida	Object, a failure
1513	Balboa	To explore and find gold	Discovered Pacific Ocean	Named the South Sea, and took it in the name of the ruler of Spain
1517	Cordoba	To explore	Discovered Yucatan	Cordoba killed
1519-21	Cortez	To explore and conquer	Conquered the Aztecs in Mexico	Mexico remained subject to Spain for 300 years
1519-22	Magellan	To find a S. W. passage to Asia	Sailed on and named Pacific Ocean	First to sail around the world
1524	Pizarro	To find gold	Conquered the Peruvians and robbed them of gold	Is called the great robber
1528	De Narvaez	To find gold and settle	Defeated by the Indians	Shipwrecked and nearly all the crew lost

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1537-43	De Soto.....	To find gold and settle	Discovered Mississippi River.....	De Soto died '42. Rest went to Mexico
1542	Cabrillo.....	To explore	Explored the coast of California	Named this coast
1565	Melendez	To conquer the Huguenots	Founded St. Augustine	First permanent settlement in America

The English.

1494-98	Cabots	To find N. W. Passage	Discovered N. A.	other explorations
1576	Frobisher	To discover	Drifted into the Arctic regions	Took to England an Esquimaun—Bay named after him
1579	Sir Francis Drake	Search of Spanish merchantmen	Explored western coast of U. S.	Named the country New Albion, and was second circumnavigator of the globe
1583	Sir Humphrey Gilbert	Colonization	Landed at Newfoundland	Failure
1584 to 87	Sir Walter Raleigh	Colonization	Landed on east coast of U. S.	Failure
1602	Gosnold	Colonization	Landed on New England coast	Returned to England with cargo of sea-sabras and furs
1603	Pring	Traffic	Landed on New England coast	Returned to England with cargo of sea-sabras and furs
1607	London Company	Colonization	Landed in Virginia	First permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown
1609-7	Plymouth Company	Colonization	Landed in Maine	Failure
1620	Puritans	To escape persecution	Landed at Plymouth Rock	Made permanent settlement

The Hollanders or Dutch.

1609	Sir Henry Hudson	To find new route to East Indies	Discovered Hudson River and Bay	Unsuccessful settlement on Manhattan L.
1614	Block	To discover and settle	Explored coast of Conn. and R. I.	First permanent Dutch settlement made at New Amsterdam (New York City)
1614	May	To discover and settle	Explored coast of New Jersey

DISCOVERIES—CONTINUED.

The French.

DATE.	NAME.	OBJECT.	EVENT.	RESULT.
1500	Denys	To explore.	Explored Gulf of St. Lawrence	Made map of same
1524	Verrazzani	To explore.	Explored east coast of U. S.	Claimed the country for France
1534 to 41	Cartier	To explore and Colonize	Explored Gulf of St. Lawrence	Settlement unsuccessful
1541	Roberval	To explore and colonize	Explored Gulf of St. Lawrence	Settlement unsuccessful
1542	Coligny	Colonization of Huguenots	Settled at Port Royal, S. C.	Settlement unsuccessful
1544	Laudomiere	Colonization of Huguenots	Settled on St. John's River, Florida	All massacred by Melendez
1547	D. de Gourges	To revenge massacre of Huguenots	Captured Spanish settlements	Hung Spanish leaders
1548	La Roche	Colonization	Landed on Nova Scotia	Settlement lasted seven years
1603 to 5	De Monts	Colonization	Landed at Port Royal, Nova Scotia	First permanent French settlement, 1605
1604	Champlain	Traffic	Selected Quebec for trading post	Published an account of the expedition
1608 to 14	Champlain	Traffic	Founded Quebec 1608	Discovered Lake Champlain
1673	{ Joliet Marquette }	Catholic Missionaries	Sailed on Mississippi River	Civilized Indians
1670 to 82		Exploration	Explored lower Mississippi	Claimed all Miss. R. system for France

THE ORIGINAL COLONIES.

When Settled.	State	Where Settled	By Whom	Religion.	Government.	Principal Men.	Eng. Ruler.
1607	Va.	Jamesstown	English	Ch'rch of Eng.	Charter, Royal and Proprietary	John Smith	James I.
1614	N. Y.	New York City	Dutch	Protestant	Charter and Royal	Hudson, May and Stuyvesant	James I.
1620	Mass.	Plymouth	English	Puritans	Democratic, Charter and Royal	Miles Standish and Bradford	James I.
1623	N. H.	Dover and Little Harbor	English	Puritans	Proprietary and Royal	Gorges and Mason	James I.
1633	Conn.	Hartford and Windsor	English	Puritans	Charter, Royal and Democratic	Hamden and Brooke	Charles I.
1634	Md.	St. Marys	English	Catholics, Etc	Representative and Royal	Lord Baltimore and the Calverts	Charles I.
1636	R. I.	Providence	English	All Kinds	Democratic, Charter and Royal	Roger Williams	Charles I.
1638	Del.	Wilmington	Swedes	Quakers, Etc	Proprietary and Royal	William Penn	Charles I.
1643	N. C.	Albemarle	English	All Kinds	Proprietary and Royal	Lord Charendon	Charles II.
1664	N. J.	Elizabethtown	English	All Kinds	Proprietary and Royal	Berkley and Carteret	Charles II.
1670	S. C.	Old Charleston	English	All Kinds	Proprietary and Royal	Savile and West	Charles II.
1682	Penn.	Philadelphia	English	Quakers	Proprietary and Royal	William Penn	Charles II.
1733	Ga.	Savannah	English	Protestants	Charter and Royal	James Oglethorpe	George II.

Causes and Objects of the Wars in United States History.

FRENCH AND INDIAN.—1. Conflicting territorial claims of England and France. 2. Existing trouble between England and France. 3. Conflicts between the English and French in the Ohio River valley. *Objet*.—To drive the French from the American Continent.

REVOLUTIONARY.—1. Taxation without representation. 2. Influence of France inviting the Colonies to rebel. 3. Independence in the minds of the leaders. 4. Stamp Act, or Quartering Act. 5. Mutiny Act. 6. King George's character and disposition. *Objet*.—Colonies, freedom.

WAR OF 1812.—Impressment of United States seamen and general conduct of England on the ocean. *Objet*.—England, to control the ocean. U. S., to settle the sea question.

MEXICAN.—1. Annexation of Texas. 2. Boundary line. *Objet*.—To settle boundary line.

CIVIL WAR.—DIRECT CAUSES. 1. Different understanding of the constitution between the North and South. 2. State's Rights question. 3. Labor in the North and South different. 4. Slavery question. **INDIRECT CAUSES.**—1. Annexation of Texas. 2. Kansas-Nebraska bill. 3. Publication of sectional books, as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc. 4. Want of intercourse between the North and South. 5. Evil influence of demagogues. *Objet*.—To hold the seceding States in the Union. *Indirect Object*.—To wipe out slavery.

THE FRENCH AND

DATE.	SEAT OF WAR.	ENGAGEMENTS.	COMMANDERS.	
			ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
1754 5-28	Penn.	Great Meadows	Washington	Jumonville
1754 7-4	Penn.	Ft. Necessity	Washington	De Villiers
1755 7	Acadia	Conquest of Acadia	Gov. Lawrence	
1755 7-9	Penn.	Fort du Quesne	Braddock	De Villiers (?)
1755 9-8	N. Y.	Near Lake George	Johnson	Dieskau
1756 5-17				
1756 8-14	N. Y.	Oswego	Col. Mercer	Montcalm
1757 8-9	N. Y.	Fort William Henry	Col. Monroe	Montcalm
1758 7-8	N. Y.	Ticonderoga	Abercrombie	Montcalm
1758 7-27	C. B. Is.	Louisburg	Amherst	Montcalm (?)
1758 8-27	Canada	Fort Frontenac	Bradstreet	Montcalm (?)
1758 11-25	Penn.	Fort du Quesne	Forbes	Montcalm (?)
1759 7 and 8	N. Y.	Ticonderoga and Crown Pt.	Amherst	Montcalm (?)
1759 7-23	N. Y.	Fort Niagara	Johnson and Prideaux	D'Aubry
1759 7-31	Canada	Montmorenci	Wolfe	Montcalm
1759 9-13, 18	Canada	Quebec	Wolfe	Montcalm
1760 9-8	Canada	Montreal	Amherst	Governor of Canada
1763 2-10				

REVOLUTIONARY

			COLONISTS.	ENGLISH.
1775 4-19	Mass.	Lexington	Parker	Pitcairn
1775 6-17	Mass.	Bunker Hill	Prescott	Gage and Howe
1775 11-13	Canada	Montreal	Montgomery	
1775 12-31	Canada	Quebec	Montgom'y and Arnold	Carleton
1776 3-17	Mass.	Boston evacuated	Washington	Howe
1776 6-28	S. C.	Fort Moultrie	Moultrie	Clinton
1776 8-27	L. I.	Long Island	Putnam and Sullivan	Clinton
1776 10-28	N. Y.	White Plains	Washington	Howe
1776 12-25	N. J.	Trenton	Washington	Col. Rahf
1777 1-3	N. J.	Princeton	Washington	Mawhood
1777 5-23	L. I.	Sag Harbor	Col. Meigs	
1777 8-16	Vt.	Bennington	Col. John Stark	Baum
1777 9-11	Penn.	Brandywine	Washington	Howe
1777 10-4	Penn.	Germantown	Washington	Howe
1777 10-7, 17	N. Y.	Saratoga	Gates and Arnold	Burgoyne
1777 10-22	N. J.	Fort Mercer	Col. Greene	Donop
1778 6-28	N. J.	Monmouth	Washington	Clinton
1778 7 and 11	N. Y.	Wyoming and Cherry Val.	Zeb. Butler	J. Butler and Brandy
1778 12-29	Ga.	Savannah	Gen. R. Howe	Campbell
1779 7-15	N. Y.	Stony Point	Gen. Anthony Wayne	Clinton (?)
1779 8-29	Ocean	Bon Homme Rich'd-Serapis	Paul Jones	
1779 9-23	Ga.	Savannah	Lincoln and D'Eestaing	Prevost
1780 4 and 5	S. C.	Siege of Charleston	Lincoln	Clinton
1780 8-6	S. C.	Hanging Rock	Sunter	
1780 8-16	S. C.	Sander's Creek	Gates	Cornwallis
1780 10-7	S. C.	King's Mountain	Campbell	Ferguson
1781 1-17	S. C.	Cowpens	Greene and Morgan	Tarleton
1781 3-15	N. C.	Guildford C. H.	Greene	Cornwallis
1781 4-26	S. C.	Holbkirk's Hill	Greene	Rawdon
1781 6-18	S. C.	Ft. Ninety-Six	Greene	
1781 9-8	S. C.	Entaw Springs	Greene	Stewart
1781 11-19	Virginia	Yorktown	Washington et al.	Cornwallis

INDIAN WARS, 1754-63. 

Victors.	OBJECT IN VIEW.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Eng.	To drive French North.	Inspired England.	Washington's first battle.
Fr.	To drive English East.	Eng. somewhat discouraged.	Treaty made between Eng. and Iroquois.
Eng.	To annihilate the French.	French banished.	The most inhuman act of the war.
Fr.		English driven back.	Braddock killed.
Eng.	Eng to capture Crown Pt.	-----	Dieskau mortally wounded.
-----			England declares war against France.
Fr.		Captured 1,000 prisoners.	Forts were destroyed—Mercer killed.
Fr.		Captured 2,000 prisoners.	Fort was destroyed.
Fr.		English lost 1,916.	English retreated to Fort George.
Eng.		Town burned.	6,000 prisoners taken.
Eng.		Named place Pittsburgh.	Fr burned town and sailed down Ohio R.
Eng.		-----	French evacuated both forts.
Eng.		Captured 600 prisoners.	Prideaux killed.
Fr.	Eng. to capture Quebec.	English discouraged.	Wolfe and Montcalm both killed.
Eng.	Eng. to capture Quebec.	Object gained.	Easy victory.
Eng.	Eng. to capture Montreal.	Object gained.	Treaty of Paris ended war.

WAR—1775 TO 1781. 

Col.	To subdue rebels.	Stirred the Colonies to revenge.	First battle of War—90 Colonists killed.
Eng.	To subdue rebels.	Stirred the Colonies to revenge.	Gen. Joseph Warren killed.
Col.	To capture Canada.	Good for the Colonies.	-----
Eng.	To capture Canada.	Failure.	Montgomery killed.
Col.		Inspired the Colonies.	W. received gold medal from Congress.
Col.	Eng. to capture South.	Inspired the South.	Fort was built of palmetto logs.
Eng.	Eng. to cut Col. in 2 parts.	Col. troops taken to New York.	W. embarked troops in night.
Eng.	Main one.	Washington withdrew.	-----
Col.	Main one.	Inspired downcast Colonies.	W. took 1,000 prisoners—Rahl killed.
Col.	Main one.	English retreated.	Gen. Mercer killed.
Col.	Main one.	Ninety prisoners taken.	Daring deed. Done in night-time.
Col.	Eng. to capture stores.	Failure for the English.	English lost 900 men.
Eng.	To drive Eng. from Phil.	Depressed the Colonies.	Count Pulaski noted for bravery.
Eng.	To drive Eng. from Phil.	Depressed the Colonies.	-----
Col.	To cut Colonies in 2 parts.	Failure for the English.	Burgoyne surrendered with 6,000 men.
Col.	Main one.	400 English killed.	Count Donop killed.
Col (?)	Main one.	Clinton withdrew in the night.	English went to New York City.
Eng.	To massacre the people.	Killed women and children.	Very inhuman act.
Eng.	English to control South.	Colonists retreated to S. C.	-----
Col.	Main one.	-----	Wayne had to retreat immediately.
Col.	Main one.	Dear victory.	Hardest naval engagement of the war.
Eng.	Main one.	Count Pulaski killed.	D'Estaing too hasty.
Eng.	English to hold the South.	English took 6,000 prisoners.	Lincoln compelled to surrender.
Col.	English to hold South.	Colonists dispersed.	Brave DeKalb killed.
Eng.	English to hold South.	English and Tories dispersed.	Tory Ferguson and 150 men killed.
Col.	English to hold South.	English cavalry dispersed.	Greene's famous retreat followed.
Col.	English to hold South.	Greene retreated.	English had heavy loss.
Eng (?)	English to hold South.	Rawdon retreated.	-----
Eng (?)	English to hold South.	Nothing.	-----
Eng.	English to hold South.	English retreated.	Severe battle.
Col (?)	English to hold South.	English surrendered.	8,500 men captured—End of war.
Col.	To gain Independence.	-----	-----

* * * * * WAR OF

DATE.	SEAT OF WAR.	DIVISION.	ENGAGEMENTS.	COMMANDERS.	
				UNITED STATES.	ENG. AND INDIAN.
1807-6-22	Ocean.	Navy	Chesapeake, Leopard	Barron	
1811-5-16	Ocean.	Navy	Pres., Little Belt	Rodgers	
1811-11-7	Ind.		Tippecanoe	Harrison	The Prophet
1812-6-19					
1812-8-5	Mich.		Brownstown	VanHorne, Miller	Tecumtha
1812-8-16	Mich.		Detroit	William Hull	Gov. Brock
1812-10-13	Canada		Queenstown	VanRensselaer	Gov. Brock
1812-8-19	Ocean.	Navy	Const., Guerriere	Isaac Hull	Daures
1812-10-18	Ocean.	Navy	Wasp, Frolic	Jones	Whinyates
1812-10-25	Ocean.	Navy	U. S., Macedonian	Decatur	
1812-12-12	Ocean.	Navy	Essex, Nocton	Porter	
1812-12-29	Ocean.	Navy	Constitution, Java	Bainbridge	
1813-1-22	Mich.	Army of West	Frenchtown	Winchester	
1813-5-1	Ohio	Army of West	Ft. Meigs	Harrison	Proctor, Tecumtha
1813-8-2	Ohio	Army of West	Sandusky	Col. Croghan	Proctor, Tecumtha
1813-9-10	L. Erie	Army of West	Perry's victory	Perry	Barclay
1813-10-5	Canada	Army of West	Thames	Harrison, Shelby	Proctor, Tecumtha
1813-4-27	Canada	Army of Centre	Toronto	Dearborn	Prevost (?)
1813-5-29	N. Y.	Army of Centre	Sackett's Harbor	Brown	Prevost
1813-11-11		Army of Centre	Chrysler's Farm	Brown	
1813 to 14	South	Jackson's Army	Creek War	Jackson	Tecumtha (?)
1813-2-24	Ocean.	Navy	Hornet, Peacock	Lawrence	
1813-6-1	Ocean.	Navy	Chesapeake, Shannon	Lawrence	Broke
1813-8-14	Ocean.	Navy	Argus, Pelican		
1813-9-5	Ocean.	Navy	Enterprise, Boxer	Burrows	Blyth
1814-7-5	Canada	Army of Centre	Chippewa	Scott and Brown	Gen. Riall
1814-7-25	Canada	Army of Centre	Lundy's Lane	Scott and Brown	Prevost, Drummond
1814-8-15	Canada	Army of Centre	Fort Erie	Brown	Drummond
1814-9-11	N. Y.	Army of North	Plattsburg	Macomb	Prevost
1814-9-11	N. Y.	Army of North	Lake Champlain	MacDonough	Downie
1814-8-24	D. C.		Washington	Barney	Ross
1814-9-12	Md.		North Point	Stricker	Ross
1814-12-24					
1815-1-8	La.	Jackson's Army	New Orleans	Jackson	Packenham

* * * * * THE WAR WITH

			UNITED STATES.	MEXICAN.
1846-4-26	Texas	Army of Oc'p'n	Near Rio Grande R.	Capt. Thornton
1846-5-8	Texas	Army of Oc'p'u	Palo Alto	Taylor
1846-5-9	Texas	Army of Oc'p'n	Resaca de la Palma	Taylor
1846-5-11				
1846-5-18	Mexico	Army of Oc'p'n	Matamoras	Taylor
1846-9-24	Mexico	Army of Oc'p'n	Monterey	Taylor and Worth
1847-2-23	Mexico	Army of Oc'p'n	Buena Vista	Taylor and Worth
1847-3-27	Mexico	Army of Centre	Vera Cruz	Scott and Conner
1847-4-18	Mexico	Army of Centre	Cerro Gordo	Scott and Twiggs
1847-8-20	Mexico	Army of Centre	Contreras	Scott and Twiggs
1847-9-8	Mexico	Army of Centre	Molino del Rey	Worth
1847-9-13	Mexico	Army of Centre	Chapultepec	Scott
1847-9-14	Mexico	Army of Centre	City of Mexico	Scott
		Army of West	In California	Kearney, Fremont
1848-2-2				

1812; 1807-15.

Victors.	OBJECT IN VIEW.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Eng.	To capture Eng. seamen	Captured 3 U. S. seamen	Congress passed Embargo Act
Eng.	To insult Americans	Little Belt was silenced	Produced great excitement
U. S.	Ind., to drive out whites	Drove Indians to Canada	Ended the troubles in Indiana
U. S.?	To hold Detroit	Indians at first successful	War declared against Eng. by U. S.
Eng.	Eng., to capture Michigan	Cowardly surrender of Hull	Hull sentenced to be shot but pardoned
Eng.	To capture Canada	Grand failure	Gov. Brock killed
U. S.	To settle 'right of search'	Inspired United States	Constitution called "Old Ironsides"
U. S.	Same	Same	Poictiers soon took Wasp and Frolic
U. S.	Same	English lost 100 men	
U. S.	To settle 'right of search'	U. S. captured \$55,000 on N.	
Eng.	To regain Michigan	U. S. captured 400 prisoners	Battle lasted two hours
U. S.	Same	Surrender of U. S. troops	Winchester captured first
U. S.	Same	English retreated	Gen. Clay came to Harrison's relief
U. S.	English, to gain the lakes	English retreated	Am. had only 160 men; English, 4,000
U. S.	To regain Michigan	English surrendered	Hard battle—Perry 28 years of age
U. S.	To capture stores	Object successful	Tecumtha killed
U. S.	Eng., to control L. Ont.	Object successful	Gen. Pike killed
Eng.?	To reach Montreal	Unsuccessful	English fell back
U. S.	Incited by Tecumtha	Heavy loss on U. S. side	Expedition a failure
U. S.	To settle 'right of search'	Indians nearly annihilated	Gave U. S. two-thirds of their lands
Eng.	Same		Battle lasted fifteen minutes
Eng.	To settle 'right of search'	Lawrence killed	Every United States officer killed
U. S.	Same	Both commanders killed	
U. S.	To control Niagara R.	Eng. loss, 500; U. S., 300	Riall retreated
(?)	Same	Scott and Brown wounded	Severe midnight battle
U. S.	Same	English retreated	
U. S.	To control St. L. River	English retreated	English lost 2,500 men
U. S.	Same	English retreated	English captured large stores
Eng.	To capture and burn W.	Successful	Ross killed
Eng.	To capture Baltimore	Gave object up	Treaty of Ghent closed war
U. S.	To drive Eng from South	Successful	Packenham killed

MEXICO—1845-48.

Mex.	To settle boundary	Mexicans captured 16 men	First blood shed
U. S.	Same	Four U. S. soldiers killed	Major Ringgold killed
U. S.	Same	Aroused the United States	La Vega captured
United States	To hold Rio Grande R.		United States declares war against Mex.
	Same		
Mex.	To capture Taylor	Mexicans unsuccessful	U. S. had 6,000; Mexicans, 20,000
	To capture City of Mexico	Mexicans retreated	City surrendered
	Same	3,000 Mexicans taken	Santa Anna left wooden leg and escaped
	Same	Mexicans routed	Five U. S. victories in one day
	Same	Mexicans routed	14,000 Mex. driven out by 4,000 U. S. s.
	Same	Mexicans routed	Gen. Quitman pursued the enemy
	Same	Mexicans routed	Santa Anna escaped
	To gain California	Successful	Fremont did good work for U. S.
			Treaty of peace at Guadalupe Hidalgo

THE CIVIL

DATE.	SEAT OF WAR.	DIVISION.	ENGAGEMENTS.	COMMANDERS	
				NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.
1861-4-12	S. C.		Fort Sumter	Maj. R. Anderson	Beauregard
4-19	Md.		Baltimore Riot	Gen. Small	
6-3	W. Va.	Of the Ohio	Philippi	Gen. Morris	Col. Potterfield
6-10	Va.		Big Bethel	B. F. Butler	Magruder
7-11	W. Va.	Of the Ohio	Rich Mountain	McClellan	Gen. Garnett
7-14	W. Va.	Of the Ohio	Carrick's Ford	McClellan	Gen. Garnett
9-14	W. Va.	Of the Ohio	Cheat Mountain	Gen. Reynolds	R. E. Lee
7-21	Va.	Of the Potomac	Bull Run	McDowell	Beauregard, Johnston
10-21	Va.	Of the Potomac	Ball's Bluff	Col. Baker	Gen. Evans
7-5	Mo.	Of the West	Carthage	Col. Sigel	Gov. Jackson
8-10	Mo.	Of the West	Wilson's Creek	Gen. Lyon	McCulloch, Price
11-7	Mo.	Of the West	Belmont	U. S. Grant	Gen. Polk
8-29	Coast	Mostly Navy	Hatteras Inlet	B. F. Butler	Com. Barron
11-7	Coast	Mostly Navy	Port Royal	Sherman, Dupont	T. F. Drayton
11-8	Ocean	Navy	Trent affair	Com. Wilkes	
1862-1-19	Ky.	Of the Ohio	Mill Spring	Gen. Thomas	Gen. Z. M. Cofer
2-6	Tenn.	Of the West	Fort Henry	Grant and Foote	Tilghman
2-14, 16	Tenn.	Of the West	Fort Donelson	Grant and Foote	Buckner
4-6, 7	Tenn.	Of the West	Shiloh	U. S. Grant	A. S. Johnston, & B. Mackall
4-7	Miss. R	Of the West	Island No. 10	Pope and Foote	
6-4, 6	Miss. R	Of the West	Ft. Pillow, Memphis	Davis	
9-19	Miss.	Of the West	Iuka	U. S. Grant	Price
10-2, 4	Miss.	Of the West	Corinth	Rosecrans	Price, Van Dorn
10-8	Ky.	Of the Cumberland	Perryville	Buell	Bragg
12-31	Tenn.	Of the Cumberland	Murfreesboro'	Rosecrans	Bragg
5-31	Va.	Of the Potomac	Fair Oaks	McClellan	J. E. Johnston
6-27	Va.	Of the Potomac	Gaines's Mill	McClellan	R. E. Lee
6-29	Va.	Of the Potomac	Savage Station	McClellan	R. E. Lee
6-30	Va.	Of the Potomac	Glendale	McClellan	R. E. Lee
7-1	Va.	Of the Potomac	Malvern Hill	McClellan	R. E. Lee
9-14	Md.	Of the Potomac	South Mountain	McClellan	R. E. Lee
9-15	Va.	Of the Potomac	Harper's Ferry	Miles	Jackson
9-17	Md.	Of the Potomac	Antietam	McClellan	R. E. Lee
12-13	Va.	Of the Potomac	Fredericksburg	Burnside	R. E. Lee
8-9	Va.	Of Virginia	Cedar Mountain	Banks	Jackson
8-28, 30	Va.	Of Virginia	Second Bull Run	Pope	R. E. Lee
9-1	Va.	Of Virginia	Chantilly	Pope	R. E. Lee
3-7, 8	Ark.		Pea Ridge	Curtis and Sigel	Van Dorn, et al
3-9	Ocean	Navy	Monitor, Merrimac	J. L. Worden	F. Buchanan
4-23, 25	Miss. R	Land and Navy	Open'g lower Miss. R	Farragut, Porter	M. Lovell
2-3-4	Coast	Land and Navy	Burnside's expedit'n	Burnside	
1863- 1-1				Pres. Lincoln	
1-10	Ark. R	Of the West	Arkansas Post	M'Clerna'd, Pott'r	T. J. Churchill
5-1	Miss. R	Of the West	Port Gibson	U. S. Grant	Pemberton
5-14	Miss.	Of the West	Jackson	U. S. Grant	J. E. Johnston
5-16, 17	Miss.	Of the West	Champion Hills, etc	U. S. Grant	Pemberton
7-4	Miss.	Of the West	Siege of Vicksburg	U. S. Grant	Pemberton
7-8	La.	Of the West	Port Hudson	Banks	Gen. Gardner
9-19, 20	Ga.	Of the Cumberland	Chickasaw	Rosecrans	Bragg
11-25	Ga.	Of the Cumberland	Lookout Mountain	U. S. Grant	Bragg
11-26	Ga.	Of the Cumberland	Missionary Ridge	U. S. Grant	Bragg
11-29	Tenn.	Of the Cumberland	Knoxville	Burnside	Longstreet
5-2, 3	Va.	Of the Potomac	Chancellorsville	Hooker	R. E. Lee

WAR—1861—65. 

Victors.	OBJECT IN VIEW.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
South	To capture the Fort	Aroused the North	Siege lasted 34 hours—No loss of life
(?)	No direct object	Three Unionists killed	First bloodshed of the war
North	N., to retain W. Va.	2 Unionists killed—N. elated	First battle of the war
South	N., to dislodge Magruder	South elated	
North	N. to retain W. Va.	Southern troops fell back	
North	Same	Southern army shattered	
North	Same	Fed. auth'y est'd in W. Va.	General Garnett killed
South	S., to capture Washington	N. loss, 3000; S. loss, 2000	Rebels withdrew
South	Same	N. loss, 800; S. loss, a few	Washington in danger
North	N., to retain Missouri	Northern Army shattered	Col. Baker, of California, killed
South	Same	Object attained	Gen. Lyon killed
S. (?)	Same	715 prisoners taken	Grant at first successful, then retreated
North	To blockade the ports	Southerners fled in disorder	Southerners surrendered
North	Same	Mason and Slidell captured	Afterwards surrendered to England
North	N. To separate the South	Gen. Zollicoffer killed	
North	Same	Object encouraged	S. retreated to Fort Donelson
North	Same	1,000 prisoners taken	Foots wounded
North	Same	N. loss, 15,000; S., 11,000	Albert Sydney Johnston killed
North	Same	500 prisoners taken	Siege lasted twenty-three days
North	Same	Opened Northern Miss. R.	Southerners retreated southward
North	Same		Rosecrans aided Grant
North	Same	N. loss, 400; S. loss, 6,000	Rosecrans transferred to Cumberland
(?)	S. to gain Kentucky	Object a failure	Severe battle
North	Same	N. loss, 10,000; S., 10,000	Four days battle—Finished in '63
North	N. to capture Richmond	Not a decisive battle	Gen. Johnston wounded
South	Same	Northern army badly shaken	McClellan retreated
(?)	Same	Southerners kept at bay	Same
(?)	Same	Bloody battle	Same
North	Same	Object unsuccessful	Same
North	S. to invade the North	Southern army badly shaken	Lee retreated to Antietam
South	Same	J. took 13,000 raw troops	A disgraceful surrender
N. (?)	Same	Object unsuccessful	McClellan superceeded by Burnside
South	N. to capture Richmond	Object unsuccessful	Burnside superceeded by Hooker
South	S. to invade the North	Desperate battle	Banks retreated
South	Same	Bloody battle of the year	Pope retreated
South	Same	Kearney and Stevens killed	Armies of Potomac and Va. united
North	N. to control S. W.	Southerners retreated	Indians aided the South
North	Main one	Revolutionized mod. warfare	Both were iron-clad vessels
North	N. to separate the South	Lower Miss. River opened	Hardest naval battle of the war
North	N. to control coast	B. captured 3,000 prisoners	Very successful
North	N. to divide the South	5,000 prisoners taken	Emancipation Proclamation issued
North	Same	Pemberton retreated	Sherman was with McClellan
North	Same	Separated Johns'n and Pem.	Grand Gulf evacuated
North	Same	Drove P. into Vicksburg	Southern forces shattered
North	Same	30,000 prisoners taken	Grant made rapid marches
North	Same	Object attained	Caused the surrender of Port Hudson
South	N. to divide S. E.	N. loss, 19,000; S. loss, 22,000	Opened Mississippi River
North	Same	Gen. Bragg retreated into	Western armies united
North	Same	Georgia	Bragg superceeded by J. E. Johnston
North	Same	L. retreated into Virginia	
South	N. to capture Richmond	N. loss, 17,000; S. loss, 12,000	"Stonewall" Jackson killed by his men

THE CIVIL

DATE.	SEAT OF WAR.	DIVISION.	ENGAGEMENTS.	COMMANDERS.	
				NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.
1863-7-1, 4 6 & 7	Penn. Ind. O.	Of the Potomac	Gettysburg Morgan's Raid Armies combined	Meade Shackelford et al	R. E. Lee Morgan
1864					
5-14, 15	Ga.	Of the West	Resaca	Sherman	J. E. Johnston
5-25, 28	Ga.	Of the West	Dallas	Sherman	J. E. Johnston
6-15, 17	Ga.	Of the West	Lost Mountain	Sherman	J. E. Johnston
6-22	Ga.	Of the West	Kenesaw Mountain	Sherman	J. E. Johnston
7-20, 28	Ga.	Of the West	Atlanta	Sherman	Hood
11 & 12	Ga.	Of the West	Sherman's March	Sherman	Hood, et al.
11-12, 16	Tenn.	Of the West	Nashville	Thomas	Hood
5-4	Va.	Of the Potomac	Wilderness	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
5-7, 12	Va.	Of the Potomac	Spottsylvania	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
6-1, 3	Va.	Of the Potomac	Cold Harbor	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
6-18	Va.	Of the Potomac	Petersburg	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
7-9	Va.	Of the Potomac	Monocacy	Lew Wallace	Early
9-19	Va.	Of the Potomac	Winchester	Sheridan	Early
10-19	Va.	Of the Potomac	Cedar Creek	Sheridan	Early
12-24	N. C.	Navy	Fort Fisher	Porter and Butler	
7	Ala.	Navy	Mobile Bay	Farragut	
6-19	Ocean.	Navy	Kearsarge, Alabama	Capt. Winslow	Capt. R. Semmes
1865-4-1	Va.	Of the Potomac	Five Forks	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
4-3	Va.	Of the Potomac	Siege of Richmond	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
4-9	Va.	Of the Potomac	Appomattox C. H.	U. S. Grant	R. E. Lee
4-26	N. C.	Of the West	Raleigh	Sherman	J. E. Johnston
5-10	Ga.	Of the West	Abbyville	Col. Pritchard	Jeff. Davis

ADMINISTRATIONS

PRESIDENTS.	State.	Term.	Inaugurated	Died	Vice-President.	State.	Presidents Elected by
GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	2	Apr. 30, 1789	1799	John Adams	Mass.	All the people
JOHN ADAMS	Mass.	1	Mar. 4, 1797	1826	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Federalists
THOMAS JEFFERSON	Va.	2	" 1801	1826	(Aaron Burr)	N. Y.	House of Rep.
JAMES MADISON	Va.	2	" 1809	1836	(George Clinton)	N. Y.	Republicans
JAMES MONROE	Va.	2	" 1817	1831	D. D. Thompson	N. Y.	All parties
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	Mass.	1	" 1825	1848	J. C. Calhoun	S. C.	House of Rep.
ANDREW JACKSON	Tenn.	2	" 1829	1845	(J. C. Calhoun)	S. C.	Democrats
MARTIN V. BUREN	N. Y.	1	" 1837	1862	(M. V. Buren)	N. Y.	Democrats
WILLIAM H. HARRISON	Ohio		" 1841	1841	John Tyler	Va.	Whigs
JOHN TYLER	Va.	1	Apr. 6, 1841	1862			
JAMES K. POLK	Tenn.	1	Mar. 4, 1845	1849	Geo. M. Dallas	Penn.	Democrats
ZACHARY TAYLOR	La.	1	" 1849	1850	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Whigs
MILLARD FILLMORE	N. Y.		July 10, 1850	1874			
FRANKLIN PIERCE	N. H.	1	Mar. 4, 1853	1869	Win. R. King	Ala.	Democrats
JAMES BUCHANAN	Penn.	1	" 1857	1868	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky.	Democrats
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	Ill.		" 1861	1865	(H. H. Hamlin)	Me.	Republicans
ANDREW JOHNSON	Tenn.	2	Apr. 15, 1865	1875	(A. Johnson)	Tenn.	
ULYSSES S. GRANT	Ill.	2	Mar. 4, 1869	---	(S. Colfax)	Ind.	Republicans
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	Ohio	1	" 5, 1877	---	(H. Wilson)	Mass.	
JAMES A. GARFIELD	Ohio		" 4, 1881	1881	W. W. A. Wheeler	N. Y.	Electoral Com.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR	N. Y.	1	Sept. 19, 1881	---	C. A. Arthur	N. Y.	Republicans
GROVER CLEVELAND	N. Y.		Mar. 4, 1885	---	F. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Democrats

WAR—CONTINUED. 

Victors.	OBJECT IN VIEW.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
North (?) ---	S. to invade the North To carry war into North	N. loss, 40,000; S. 23,000 Great depredations Grant made Com.-in-chief	Lee retreated South Morgan captured at New Lisbon, Ohio Armies of the West concentrated
North	N to divide S. E.	Johnston retreated	
North	Same	Same	
North	Same	Same	
North	Same	Johnston retreated to Atlanta	Hood supersedes Johnston
North	Same	Hood retreated North	McPherson killed
North	Same	Object attained	Savannah taken Dec. 21
North (?) ---	S. to carry war into Tenn N. to capture Richmond	Failure—Southern loss, 30,000 Loss, 12,000 on each side	Hood routed Lee fell back
N. (?)	Same	Loss, 10,000 on each side	Grant changed base
South	Same	N. loss, 11,000; S., 1200	Lee withdrew to Richmond
S. (?)	Same	N. loss, 3500; S., 4500	Grant besieged Richmond
South	S. to capture Washington	Saved Wash. from capture	Early retreated into Virginia
North	To cut off Lee's supplies	Early retreated	
North	Same	Sh. lay waste the Shen. Val.	At first the South was successful
South	To open the port	At first a failure	Port opened in 1865
North	To blockade the port	Kept blockade runners out	Fort taken in 1865
North	To stop career of the Ala.	Alabama was sunk	Sailed under English flag
North	N. to capture Richmond	Hard-fought battle	North captured five thousand prisoners
North	Same	North successful	Lee retreated South-east
North	To capture Lee's army	Lee surrendered	South disheartened
North	To capt. Johnston's army	Johnston surrendered	End of War
North	To capture Jeff. Davis	Davis captured	Afterwards released

AND EVENTS. 

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF EACH ADMINISTRATION.

Genet affair—1791, Bank U. S. established—Whisky Insurrection, 1794—Cotton Gin invented—Trouble with France—Alien and Sedition Laws—Capitol removed from Philadelphia to Washington—Burr killed Hamilton—Milan Decree—Orders in Council—Embargo Act—Tripolitan trouble—Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton—Louisiana Territory purchased of France for \$15,000,000—War of 1812—U. S. Bank re-chartered to run 20 years—Tripolitan troubles—Embargo Act repealed—Non-Intercourse Act passed—Monroe Doctrine—Missouri Compromise—Seminole War—Lafayette visits U. S. in 1824—Tariff greatly discussed—A new epoch in U. S. History commences—Black Hawk, Cherokee and Seminole Wars—U. S. Bank charter expired in '36; Pres. vetoed bill to re-charter—Webster and Calhoun discuss "State's Rights"—S. C. nullified tariff laws—Financial panic of 1837—Outbreak in Canada—President vetoed bill to re-charter U. S. Bank—Ashburton Treaty—Dorr Rebellion—Mormon troubles—Telegraph invented by Prof. S. F. B. Morse—Texas asks for admission into the Union—War with Mexico—Gold discovered in California, 1848—Dept. of Interior established—Texas admitted—Omnibus Bill—Trouble with England about fisheries—Arctic expedition—Webster and Clay died, '52—John C. Calhoun died, 1850—Gadsen Purchase—Japanese treaty—Kansas-Neb. bill—Martin Kosta affair—Ostend Manifesto—First Atlantic cable laid, but unsuccessful—John Brown raid—Ired Scott decision—Some States secede—Civil War—Emancipation Act, 1863—Pres. Lincoln killed by Booth—Amnesty Proclamation—Alaska purchased for \$7,200,000—Monroe Doctrine applied to Mexico—Johnson impeached—Atlantic Cable laid—Pacific Railroad completed—15th Amendment passed—San Domingo affair—Alabama claims settled with England—Chicago and Boston fires—Credit-Mobilier investigation—Centennial at Philadelphia—Dom Pedro II visits U. S.—Modoc and Sioux Wars—Panic of '73—Joint High Commission vs. Treaty of Wash.—Great railroad strike—Resumption of specie—Remonetization of silver—War with Nez Perce Indians—Yellow fever epidemic in the South—Life-Saving Service established—Grant made a tour of the world—Pres. Garfield assassinated by Guiteau—Guiteau hung—Indian troubles—Tariff greatly discussed—Civil Service Reform goes into effect—World's Exposition at New Orleans, '84—Central American trouble—Oklahoma Boom—Canadian Rebellion

United States Compared in Growth with Other Nations.

Country.	Population	Wealth.	Debt.	Expenses.	PRODUCTIONS.	Age.
United States-----	50,150,000	\$ 55,000,000,000	\$ 1,700,000,000	\$ 236,000,000	\$ 7,500,000,000	109 years from the Declaration of Independence-----
Great Britain-----	35,205,000	45,000,000,000	3,800,000,000	415,000,000	4,000,000,000	800 years from William the Conqueror-----
France-----	37,166,000	40,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	580,000,000	2,500,000,000	1100 years from Charlemagne-----
Germany-----	45,367,000	30,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	150,000,000	1,800,000,000	1100 years from Charlemagne-----
Austria-----	30,175,000	14,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	27,000,000	1,000,000,000	1100 years from Charlemagne-----
Russia-----	86,400,000	15,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	50,000,000	1,000,000,000	350 years from Peter the Great-----

EVENTS * AND * INVENTIONS. ↵

NAME.	INVENTOR.	DATE.	REMARKS.
Harvard College, founded-----		1638-----	First college founded in America. Founded by John Harvard-----
King William's War-----		1689-----	Cause: War between England and France-----
Treaty of Rywick-----		1697-----	Closed King William's War-----
Paper Money-----		1690-----	First in America-----
Witchcraft-----		1692-----	Occurred in Massachusetts. Twenty persons killed-----
Vale College, founded-----		1701-----	Second college in America-----
Queen Anne's War-----		1702-----	Cause: War between England and France-----
Treaty of Utrecht-----		1713-----	Closed Queen Anne's War-----
First permanent American paper-----		1701-----	Name— <i>Boston News Letter</i> -----
King George's War-----		1744-----	Cause: War between England and France-----
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle-----		1748-----	Closed King George's War-----
Lightning Rod-----	Benjamin Franklin-----	1752-----	An important invention-----
Cotton Gin-----	Eli Whitney-----	1792-----	A conspiracy against Washington by Gates, Conway, Mifflin, et al.
Conway Cabal-----		1777-----	Capital \$400,000—First bank in the United States. Founded at Philadelphia-----
Flag adopted by Congress-----		1777-----	The "Clermont," piled on Hudson River.
Bank of North America founded-----		1801-----	At Philadelphia, Pa. Sold at \$27 per Ton.
Steamboat-----	Robert Fulton-----	1807-----	The "Savannah," piled from New York to Liverpool in twenty-six days
Lead Pencils-----	William Monroe-----	1813-----	In New York City.
Coal first mined-----		1819-----	In Philadelphia.
First Steamer crossed the Atlantic-----		1825-----	Near Quincy, Ohio. Invented in England.
Gas used for lights-----		1826-----	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Kerosene used for lights-----		1826-----	"Very" important invention-----
Railroad in United States (Tram)-----		1828-----	"
Railroad in U. S. (Passenger)-----		1836-----	"
Telegraph-----	S. F. B. Morse-----	1840-----	"
Sewing Machine-----	Elias Howe-----	1846-----	"
Atlantic Cable-----	Cyrus W. Field-----	1858 & '66-----	In '58 unsuccessful.
Telephone-----	Edison or Bell-----	1877-----	Both claimed the invention-----
Phonograph-----	Thomas A. Edison-----	1877-----	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE Government has three departments, as follows: **LEGISLATIVE**, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives; **EXECUTIVE**, consisting of the President and Vice President, and **JUDICIAL**, consisting of the Supreme and Inferior Courts.

The Senate.

1. Composed of two Senators from each State. 2. Senator's age, 30 years or more; must be a citizen of the United States 9 years and an inhabitant of the State from which chosen. 3. Term of office, 6 years; elected by the Legislature of his State. 4. Each Senator has one vote; presiding officer is the Vice President of the United States or President *pro tempore*. 5. Executive duties are to confirm Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of Supreme Court and all other officers not otherwise provided for by the Constitution; to ratify treaties. 6. Legislative duties are, to co-operate with the House of Representatives in general legislation; may propose or approve amendments to bills for raising revenue. 7. Elective duties are, to choose all their officers except their presiding officer. When electors fail to elect a Vice President of the United States the Senate shall choose one. 8. Judicial duties are to try impeachments with Chief Justice as presiding officer. Salary, \$5,000 per year.

House of Representatives.

1. They are proportioned and apportioned according to the population of the State. 2. Representative's age, 25 years or more; must be a citizen of the United States 7 years and an inhabitant of the State from which chosen. 3. Term of office, two years; elected by the people; salary \$5,000 per year. 4. Legislative duties are, to concur with the Senate; sole power to originate impeachments; sole power to originate bills to raise revenue. 5. Elective duties are to elect their officers; to elect President of U. S. when electors fail to do so.

Law-Making.

A bill may become a law in three ways: 1st, by Congress passing it and the President signing it; 2d, by Congress passing it, the President vetoing it and then by Congress passing it over his veto; 3d, by Congress passing it and the President neglecting to sign it within ten days, unless Congress adjourns during that time.

Judicial.

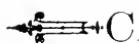
The Judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court and three Federal Courts (Circuit Courts of the United States, District Courts of the United States, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), and many inferior Courts. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed for life or during good behavior by the President and Senate. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$10,500 and the Associates \$10,000 a year. Their decision in any case is final.

EXECUTIVE---President.

The President must be a natural-born citizen of the United States, 35 years of age and must have resided within the United States 14 years. 2. Term of office, 4 years; elected by Electors or House of Representatives. 3. Salary \$50,000 per year; can be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or a misdemeanor. 4. Duties (Military): The President is Commander-in-chief of the army, navy and militia of the United States. 5. Duties (Civil): Has supreme charge of the Departments; grants reprieves and pardons; by concurring with the Senate makes treaties; appoints, by consent of the Senate, Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States not otherwise provided for by the Constitution; he can convene and adjourn Congress if necessary; he shall send messages to Congress from time to time; he shall receive Ambassadors, Ministers, etc.; see that the laws are executed and commission all officers of the United States.

Vice-President.

1. Eligibility, same as that of President of the United States. Elected by Electors or Senate for four years; salary \$3,000 a year. 3. Duties, President of the Senate, or in case of removal of the President, he becomes acting President.


CABINETS OF EACH

PRESIDENTS.	SEC. OF STATE.	SEC. OF TREASURY.	SEC. OF WAR.
GEORGE WASHINGTON-----	Thomas Jefferson, Va.--- Edmund Randolph, Va. T. Pickering, Mass.	Alex. Hamilton, N. Y.--- Oliver Wolcott, Conn.	Henry Knox, Mass.--- T. Pickering, Mass. McHenry, Md. *Marshall, Va.
JOHN ADAMS-----	T. Pickering, Mass.--- J. Marshall, Va.	Oliver Wolcott, Conn.--- S. Dexter, Mass.	J. McHenry, Maryland.--- S. Dexter, Mass. *R. Griswold, Conn.
THOMAS JEFFERSON-----	J. Madison, Va.-----	S. Dexter, Mass.----- A. Gallatin, Pa.	Henry Dearborn, Mass.
JAMES MADISON-----	R. Smith, Md.----- J. Monroe, Va.	A. Gallatin, Pa.----- G. W. Campbell, Tenn. A. J. Dallas, Pa. W. H. Crawford, Ga.	Wm. Eustis, Mass.----- J. Armstrong, N. Y. James Monroe, Va. W. H. Crawford, Ga.
JAMES MONROE-----	J. Q. Adams, Mass.-----	W. H. Crawford, Ga.-----	*I. Shelby, Kentucky--- J. C. Calhoun, S. C. G. Graham, Va.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS-----	Henry Clay, Ky.-----	R. Rush, Pa.-----	J. Barbour, Va.----- P. B. Porter, N. Y.
ANDREW JACKSON-----	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.----- E. Livingston, La. L. McLane, Del.	S. D. Ingham, Pa.----- L. McLane, Del. Duane, Pa.; *Taney, Md	J. H. Eaton, Tenn.----- Lewis Cass, Michigan B. F. Butler, N. Y.
MARTIN VAN BUREN-----	J. Forsyth, Ga.-----	Levi Woodbury, N. H.----- Levi Woodbury, N. H.-----	Joel R. Poinsett, S. C.-----
WILLIAM H. HARRISON } JOHN TYLER----- }	D. Webster, Mass.----- Upsher, Va. Legare & Calhoun, S. C.	T. Ewing, O; G. Bibb, Ky. W. Forward, Penn. J. C. Spencer, N. Y.	J. Bell, Tenn.----- J. C. Spencer, N. Y. Porter and Wilkins, Pa.
JAMES K. POLK-----	J. Buchanan, Pa.-----	R. J. Walker, Miss.-----	W. L. Marcy, N. Y.-----
ZACHARY TAYLOR----- } MILLARD FILLMORE----- }	J. M. Clayton, Del.----- D. Webster, Mass. E. Everett, Mass.	W. Meredith, Pa.----- T. Corwin, Ohio	G. W. Crawford, Ga.----- C. M. Conrad, La.
FRANKLIN PIERCE-----	W. L. Marcy, N. Y.-----	J. Guthrie, Kentucky-----	Jefferson Davis, Miss.-----
JAMES BUCHANAN-----	Lewis Cass, Michigan.--- J. S. Black, Pa.	Cobb, Ga.; Thomas, Md. John A. Dix N. Y.	John B. Floyd, Va.----- J. Holt, Kentucky
ABRAHAM LINCOLN----- } ANDREW JOHNSON----- }	W. H. Seward, N. Y.-----	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.--- W. P. Fessenden, Me. H. McCulloch, Indiana	S. Cameron, Pa.----- E. M. Stanton, Pa. U. S. Grant (<i>ad interim</i>) Stanton reinstated J. M. Schofield, Mo. J. A. Rawlins, Ill.----- W. Belknap, Iowa A. Taft, Ohio J. D. Cameron, Pa.
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Departments of the United States Government.

State.

THIS Department was created September 15, 1789. It is under the charge of the Secretary of State, and its business affairs are divided into several branches, each branch having a principal clerk to give special attention to it. This department attends to Treaties and Diplomatic Services. Pardons, Passports and the Acts of Congress are filed in this Department.

Treasury.

This Department was created in 1789. It is under the charge of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It has charge of all the financial affairs, laws relating to commerce and navigation, coast surveys and the coinage of money.

War.

This Department was created in 1789. It has charge of all business relating to the military affairs on land. It is under the Secretary of War.

Navy.

This Department was separated from the War Department April 30, 1789. It has charge of all matters pertaining to the army on the high seas, and has a Secretary the same as the other Departments.

Post Office.

The Post Office Department was created September 22, 1789. It is under the Postmaster General, who has charge of all the transactions relating to the mails on land and sea.

Interior.

This Department was created March 3, 1849, to relieve other Departments. It is under the Secretary of the Interior and his assistant. The Bureau of Public Lands, which has charge of the sale of land, land acts, etc.; the Pension Bureau, which attends to the adjusting of pension claims; the Indian Bureau, which looks after Indian affairs; the Patent Office Bureau, where patents are received, and the Agricultural Bureau, which attends to the agricultural interests of the nation, all come under this Department, and are each presided over by a Commissioner.

Justice.

This Department was created September 24, 1789, and is presided over by the Attorney General. The duties of his office are as follows:—

1st. He shall prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned. 2d. He shall give advice and opinions on questions of law when required by the President. 3d. He shall give legal advice and opinions, when requested by the heads of any of the Departments, touching any matter that concerns their Departments. 4th. He shall advise with and direct the Solicitor of the Treasury as to the manner of conducting suits, proceedings, and prosecutions. 5th. He is charged with the general superintendence and direction of all United States District Attorneys and Marshals, and they are required to report to him an account of their official proceedings, and the state and condition of their respective offices at such times and in such manner as he may direct. 6th. All applications to the President for pardons in case of conviction under the laws of the United States are referred to the Attorney General for examination and his opinion. 7th. He oversees and conducts the transfer of all lands purchased by the United States as sites for the erection of public works for government use. He sees to the examination of the titles in such cases.

LITERATURE.

*American Authors, Orators and Statesmen.

NAME.	MASTERPIECES.	Born	B'n-Di'd	WROTE.	Rank.
<i>H. W. Longfellow,</i>	Evangeline,----- Miles Standish, Hiawatha,-----	Me.---	1807-1882	Poetry -----	First--
<i>Wm. C. Bryant,</i>	Thanatopsis-----	Mass.	1794-1878	Poetry -----	Second
<i>J. G. Whittier,</i>	Voices of Freedom----- Songs of Labor.	Mass.	1807 ----	Poetry -----	Third -
<i>O. W. Holmes,</i>	Old Ironsides----- The Iron Gate.	Mass.	1809 ----	Poetry -----	Fourth
<i>Edgar A. Poe,</i>	The Raven-----	Md.---	1809-1849	Poetry -----	Fifth--
<i>John G. Saxe,</i>	Progress -----	Vt. --	1816 ----	Satires -----	First--
<i>James F. Cooper,</i>	The Spy—The Pilot----- The Pioneers, Last of the Mohicans.	N. J.	1789-1851	Novels -----	First--
<i>N. Hawthorne,</i>	Scarlet Letter ----- Twice Told Tales, House of the Seven Gables	Mass.	1804-1864	Novels -----	Second
<i>H. B. Stowe,</i>	Uncle Tom's Cabin----- The Chimney Corner.	Conn.	1812 ----	Novels -----	Third -
<i>W. Irving,</i>	Life of Washington----- Sketch Book.	N. Y.	1783-1859	(a) Biography (b) Travels -----	1st in a
<i>Bayard Taylor,</i>	Views Afoot-----	Penn.	1825-1878	Travels -----	First--
<i>Wm. H. Prescott,</i>	Conquest of Mexico----- Conquest of Peru.	Mass.	1796-1859	Foreign His- tory -----	First--
<i>George Bancroft,</i>	History of United States.	Mass.	1800 ----	History U. S.	First--
<i>J. L. Motley,</i>	Rise of Dutch Republic----- History of Netherlands.	Mass.	1814-1877	History -----	Second
<i>R. W. Emerson,</i>	Essays -----	Mass.	1803-1882	Essays -----	First--
<i>R. G. White,</i>	Shakespeare's Scholar--- Every Day English.	N. Y.	1-22 1885	Criticisms ---	First--
<i>Louis Agassiz,</i>	A System of Glaciers --- A Journey in Brazil.	Switz.	1807-1873	Science-----	First--
<i>Daniel Webster,</i>	Completion of Bunker Hill Monument	N. H.	1782-1852	Orator and Statesman	First--
<i>Henry Clay,</i>	Compromise Speeches---	Va. --	1777-1852	Same-----	-----
<i>J. C. Calhoun,</i>	State's Rights Speeches	S. C.	1782-1850	Same-----	-----
<i>Edward Everett,</i>	Character of Washington	Mass.	1794-1865	Orator -----	First--

*Refer teachers to Royce's *Manual of American Literature*, published by Cowperthwait & Co., Phila.

⇒ English Poets. ⇒

NAME.	WORKS.	NAME.	WORKS.
<i>Shakespeare.</i>	Merchant of Venice. King Lear. Hamlet. Macbeth. Paradise Lost. Paradise Regained.	<i>Goldsmith.</i>	The Traveler. The Deserted Village.
<i>Milton.</i>		<i>Campbell.</i>	The Pleasures of Hope. Gertrude of Wyoming
<i>Byron.</i>	Childe Harold. Don Juan.	<i>Moore.</i>	Lalla Rookh. Irish Melodies.
<i>Burns.</i>	The Cotter's Saturday Night. Tam O'Shanter. Jolly Beggars. Enoch Arden. In Memoriam.	<i>Cowper.</i>	The Task. Alexander Selkirk.
<i>Tennyson.</i>		<i>Coleridge.</i>	The Ancient Mariner. Christabel.
<i>Scott.</i>	Marmion. Lady of the Lake.	<i>Miss Ingelow.</i>	Songs of Seven. The Letter L.
<i>Wordsworth.</i>	The Excursion. The White Doe.	<i>Shelley.</i>	Queen Mab. The Skylark.
<i>Gray.</i>	The Elegy. The Bard.	<i>R. Browning.</i>	Evelyn Hope. Ratibon.
<i>Spenser.</i>	The Færie Queene. Shephearde's Calendar.	<i>Mrs. Brown'g</i>	Aurora Leigh. A Child Asleep.
<i>Pope.</i>	Essay on Man. Rape of the Lock.		
<i>Dryden.</i>	The Hind and Panther. Fables—Translations		

⇒ Historians, Novelists, Etc. ⇒

<i>Macaulay.</i>	History of England. Essays.	<i>Bacon.</i>	Novum Organum. Essays.
<i>Hume.</i>	History of England. Principles of Morals.	<i>Dickens.</i>	David Copperfield. Old Curiosity Shop.
<i>Gibbon.</i>	The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.	<i>Carlyle.</i>	French Revolution. Essays.
<i>Addison.</i>	The Vision of Mirza. The Spectator.	<i>George Eliot. (Mrs. Cross.)</i>	Adam Bede. The Mill on the Floss.
<i>Johnson.</i>	Rasselas. The Dictionary.	<i>Thackeray.</i>	Vanity Fair. The Virginians.
<i>Swift.</i>	Gulliver's Travels. The Tale of a Tub.	<i>Bunyan.</i>	Pilgrim's Progress. The Holy War.

ARITHMETIC.

To PRESENT and develop any subject in Arithmetic to a class: 1, Have a clear idea of the subject to be taught; 2, Have a clear idea of the natural divisions of the subject; 3, *Teach* the process, not merely the text-book; 4, *Test* the pupil's ability to understand the process; 5, *Train* the pupils to rapidity and correctness of work.

*Primary Work.

First Year—Teach objectively the first ten digits in Notation (Arabic and Roman), Addition, Subtraction and Division of groups of objects.

Second Year—Teach objectively and by characters on slate or board the next ten digits to twenty, in Addition, Subtraction and Analysis.

Third Year—Teach by oral and blackboard exercises all processes in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, with numbers under 100. Use Analysis and practical problems.

SHORT PROCESSES---MENSURATION.

To Find Contents of a Cistern in Gallons (Nearly)—Find solid feet therein and multiply by $7\frac{1}{2}$.

To Find Contents of a Bin or Crib in Bushels—Find solid feet and deduct one-fifth.

To Find Number of Feet in Boards, Planks, Etc.—Multiply the product of the width and thickness of each stick of timber in inches by the length in feet and divide by 12.

Approximate Weight of Hay by Measurement—Find cubical contents in feet and divide by 450, and the quotient will be the number of tons, approximately.

Interest.

The Per Cent. of Profit or Loss—Add two ciphers to the difference between the cost and the selling price and divide this by the cost. The quotient will be the per cent. of gain or loss.

Method of Finding Interest by Cancellation—Use the principal as a fraction with 1 as a denominator; following it place the number of days as a numerator, divided by 360; following this the interest in fractional form. Then cancel and reduce the fraction to a whole number.

PROBLEM—What is the interest on \$500 for 30 days at 10 per cent?

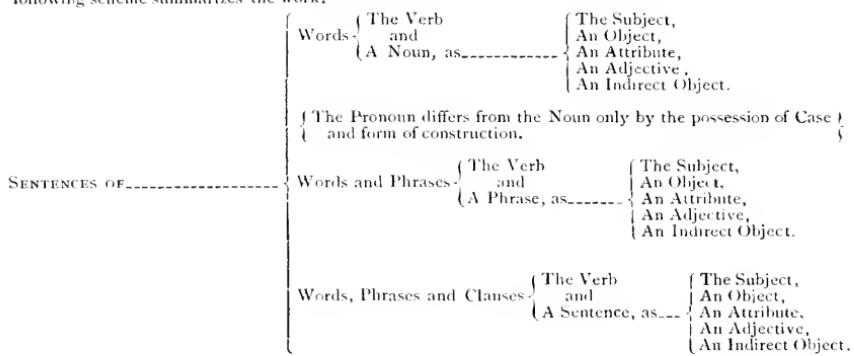
$$\frac{\$500}{1} \times \frac{30}{360} \times \frac{10}{100} \text{ when cancelled} = \frac{50}{12} = \$4.16\frac{2}{3}$$

To Discount an Interest-bearing Note—Find interest on note when due plus three days of grace and add to face of note. Take this amount for new principal and find interest on it for time yet to run plus three days of grace. This will be the bank discount.

**NOTE*—For thorough, practical work I refer the teachers to *White's Oral Lessons in Numbers*, published by VanAntwerp, Bragg & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

THE science of Grammar deals with words as they are constructed into sentences. As to Grammar, the following scheme summarizes the work:



A critical knowledge of Syntax and Composition is best obtained by:

1st, the study of sentences illustrating good usage; 2d, the correction of sentences badly constructed; 3d, daily exercises in Composition on short subjects; 4, the use of choice English words and constructions; 5, the right number of words for a given thought; 6, logical arrangements of the parts of a sentence; 7th, letter-writing especially, with careful attention to capitalization, punctuation, etc.

Language Lessons.

The main point is to teach the child by seeing the object. Take the following plan for example:

1. The name of the object. Learn to speak it correctly.
2. How many have seen any other like this? Where? etc.
3. For what do people have them? What do they do with them, or, of what use are they?
4. Color? Large or small? Like or unlike any others which you have seen? Why others did not look like this?
5. A short, simple home-talk to cultivate comparison and conception; as, if the lesson has been about the horse, to look at the horse father drives, or brother rides, and tell to-morrow for what father or brother uses the horse, etc.

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(?) signifies a doubt.

(?) after a Commander's name signifies that he had general command of the army but was not in the engagement.

(?) after victorious side in that column indicates that the battle was indecisive, but with the odds in favor of the side bearing such mark.

The first figures under "Date" stand for the year, second for the month and third for the day or days.

Months are separated from days by a hyphen (-), or months from months by the same.

Days are separated from days by a comma.



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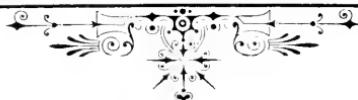
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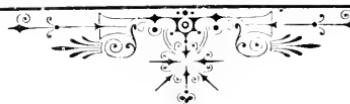
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